the Legislature, as Judge Learned again out in his findings in this investigation that the transfer of prisoners to State prison practically consigns them to prison for the longest term prescribed by the Penal Code for their offences, and I added: "In my judgment this system should be altogether abolished, or else so modified as effectually to prohibit abuse. The managers ought not to be clothed with the arbitrary power of commit-ting to prison for long terms persons sent by the courts to the Reformatory for purposes of reformation. Transfers should be made only for good cause and upon applica-tion to the court in which the person sought to be transferred was convicted, so that the punshment may be properly adjusted, or else other legal proceedings should be required as may be necessary to prevent injustice. I respectfully evils now existing."

No change in the law was made, however, and the evil still exists. Six hundred and eight transfers have been made under the statute, and in the opinion of the Commissioners the power has in no case been abused by the man-

THE CHARGES NOT JUSTIFIED. I have given painstaking study to the consid-

eration of the charges against the managers, and my conclusion is that the evidence does not justify their removal from office. While in some respects the managers deserve criticism, as do their subordinates, they are not guilty of permitting gross abuses in the infliction of punshment, or in the management of the institu-tion. The managers are honorable men, deroted to the interests of the institution, and jealous of its fair name. They receive no comsensation for their services, and consequently annot be expected to give all their time to its interests. A large part of the details of the management must necessarily be intrusted to heir superintendent and other subordinates managers are of course responsible if abuses exist, but in spite of the vehemence of the attacks upon the institution it has not been successfully shown that grave abuses do exist or have existed under the present management. The charges are, in the main, not proven and are therefore dismissed.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

THE REFORMATORY A MODEL.

Dr. Piint and Assemblyman Deye Find Much to Praise, Little to Condems. The majority report signed by Dr. Austin

Flint and Assemblyman Israel T. Deyo begins by relating the appointment and organization

of the committee, and regrets that Judge Learned dissents. It says:

"We diverged so widely, however, in our views upon many of the material points involved that we are unable to units in a report without either admitting certain findings which all of us deemed essential or yielding honest convictions, a proposition which none of us

After setting forth the power of the Governor to remove the managers though not the General Superintendent, the nature and scope of the inoutry is discussed, and it is stated:

"A thorough personal examination has been made of the Reformatory from time to time during the progress of the investigation. Every courtesy and facility was afforded to us to in spect the actual workings of the institution, in its various branches, and to converse privately with the inmates, of which we freely availed

The complainants without restriction to any specific issues were permitted, without objec-tion, to introduce evidence to support, upon any theory of the case, the general charges preferred against the managers, of 'misconduct, incom-petency, and neglect of duty.' All the books nd records of the institution called for were placed before us, and the complainants had ample opportunity to examine the same."

Ex-Judge Gilbert, Mr. Coudert, John B. Stanchifield, and William M. Ivins, the counsel, are then complimented.

continues. "we deemed it advisable to go out-side the line of prosecution and defence marked out by the attorneys for the respective parties. and called witnesses on our own account rela-tive to any matter which would throw light on e management of the Reformatory. This course was taken because we deemed

est information obtainable within the limits of our Commission, regarding the practical work-ings of the Reformatory and the alleged abuses connected with its management. We believe our report covers every material fact upon which the charges specifically preferred against the managers or not."

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT. The history and development of the Reforma-The history and development of the Reformatory is taken up next, and under that head the act creating the Reformatory is cited and the appointment of the Board of Managers and Mr. Brockway General Superintendent and the early history of the institution is gone into. The report says: "The statute in very broad and general terms established, or indicated rather, the outlines of a reformatory system. The development of that system, putting it into practical operation, and the working out of a multitude of details were left almost wholly to the Board of Managers."

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE REFORMATORY.

GENERAL PEATURES OF THE REPORMATORY.

"In view of the excellent results that have been accombilished at the Elmira Reformatory in the reformation of criminals, and of the recognized prominence of the institution as an example of a practical application of the highest scientific theories to the treatment of the criminal, we should fail far short of our duty and do inexcusable injury to the cause of prison reform did we omit to clearly distinguish between the defects or errors in the internal management of the institution and the institution as well as from the evidence brought before us on this investigation, we have been deeply impressed with the magnitude and general excellence of the work that is being accomplished at the Reformatory. Certain defects or errors in the internal management were brought to light. To those we shall refer later. The institution, taken as a whole, is a remarkable exhibition of detailed organization. It combines within itself a prison, a school of physical training, a series of manufacturing departments, and a military camp, wherein the pupil, the worker, and cadet is a felon whom society, for its own protection, has been compelled to deprive of his liberty.

"The convicts received here are felons sentenced to the Reformatory for offences among the gravest known to our laws. They come largely from the lowest stratum of society, ungoverned and ungovernable, ignorant, intemperate, contaminated from early youth by bad home surroundings and associations, without trades or legitimate callings. All, however, are not instinctive or natural criminals. Some clearly belong to that class known as accidental or occasional criminals, who, with different training and surroundings might have been instead of a hindrance an aid to the advancement and progress of society. The problem, the solution of which has been attempted at the Elmira Reformatory, is how to take this class of victous and unfortunate men and return them to society, shows the gains and interesting the relation of the ideas which were being worked out at Elmira Reformato

THE INVATE MONITOR SYSTEM

Under the immate monitor system it is possi-transfers a for charges to be preferred against a convict rough malice or jealousy, or to be withheld. Upon the

through favor, which might affect his standing, his subsequent treatment, and even the duration of his imprisonment. This would be possible under any system. Reasonable precautions are, between the protect a convict from undeserved reports, and we think the dangers from this source are slight, and the instances in which injustice has been done are exceedingly rare. Each limate amplier while on duty is constantly under the eye of a citizen officer, and his reports are supervised and examined by his superiors. Every charge against a convict in the usual course of administration, which could by any possibility affect his etanding in grade, is made in writing and a copy is handed to the accused, who may deny the charge if not guilty, in which case it is investigated by the General Superintendent or his first officer; or, if there be extendent or charge is sustained by the officer making irroumstances, he may explain, the offence may be excused, and the marks cancelled. If the charge is sustained by the officer making the investigation, the convict may have a trial by court martial. In any case of real or fancied grievances, opportunity is offered by which any convict may lay his case before the Board of Managers.

"As the prisoner advances in grade, his wages for labor are increased, he has a better quality through favor, which might affect his standing, his subsequent treatment, and even the dura-tion of his imprisonment. This would be possi-

grievances, apportunity is onered by which any convict may lay his case before the Board of Managers.

"As the prisoner advances in grade, his wages for labor are increased, he has a better quality of food and clothing, better prison accommodations, and greater privileges and comforts, and in the meanwhile he is gradually approaching the time when he will be entitled to his release on parole. Reduction in grade is accompanied with a corresponding loss of advantages and privileges, followed, perhaps, by other measures which are more punitive and deterrent in their character."

After stating the method of promotion in grade the report continues: "While in the Reformatory convicts get instruction in a well-organized school of letters, embracing primary, elementary, and academic branches of hearning. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1893, more than 2,000 convicts received instruction in the school of letters. A well-organized trade system of trade schools gives opportunity for technical training. Such instruction was given during the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, in thirty-four different trades, to more than 1,800 convicts.

"Military drill is given to every able-bodied."

ing the year ending Sept. 30, 1864, in thirtyfour different trades, to more than 1,800 convicts.

"Military drill is given to every able-bodied
convict. The Reformatory population is organized into a regiment of four battalions, each
consisting of sixteen companies, with staff and
officers. They hold dress parade daily and regimental drills twice a week. The men are armed
with 'dummy' guns, weigning five or six
pounds, and the drills are beld under the
supervision of one civilian officer. A wellculpped gymnasium, with suitable appliances and Turkish baths, furnish the
means whereby systematic training is given
to men of defective physical condition. A
library, lectures, concerts, and religious services are among the means employed for the
recreation and improvement of the inmates.
The school of letters, the trade schools, the military department, and the gymnasium are well
organized, and in themsatisfactory results have
been accomplished. In the trade schools
especially the men manifest a degree of interest
and enthusiasm in their efforts to acquire a
trade whereby they may earn an honest living
outside of the Reformatory that is both surprising and encouraging.

"The buildings and cells are clean, neat, and
well ventilated. Very strict discipline is enforced and good order prevails. Obedience to
constituted authority is first learned in the Reformatory by many convicts.

rmatory by many convicts. GOVERNMENT OF THE REFORMATORY.

"The government of the Reformatory is vested by law in a Board of Managers, who have authority to appoint a General Superintendent and to remove him for cause after opportunity shall be given him to be heard on written charges, and to make all rules and regulations necessary and proper for the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, and temporary or conditional release of the convicts. The Board of Managers have general charge and supervision of the Reformatory.

"While the General Superintendent is the agent of the Board of Managers in the immediate charge of the Reformatory, he is nevertheless to a large extent independent of them.

"The statutes intrust to him the exclusive authority to appoint and remove at pleasure all officers, guards, and employees of the Reformatory, except foremen, instructors, and the financial agent.

"The Board of Managers has from time to time adopted such rules and regulations as were necessary and proper under the recomments. GOVERNMENT OF THE REPORMATORY.

cial scent.

"The Board of Managers has from time to time adopted such rules and regulations as were necessary and proper under the requirements of the statute for the government of the Reformatory and the guidance and control of the convicts. Some of these rules and regulations have been adopted by formal action of the Board. The Board, however, never has passed a formal resolution adopting any rules or regulations in respect to corporal punishment or defining the grounds upon which such punishment might be administered. The particular methods of administration were left largely to the judgment and discretion of the General Superintendent. The General Superintendent, however, reported to and consulted with the managers in respect to the use of corporal punishment in the Reformatory. They were fully advised with reference to the general nature, character, and extent to which corporal punishment in the Reformatory, and they fully acquiesced in and approved of the same.

RECORDS WELL KEPT.

RECORDS WELL KEPT. "The records of the Reformatory, excepting those of the medical department, to which we refer elsewhere, have been kept according to a well conceived, convenient plan, carried out with great fulness. The history of each man from the time he is received into the Reformatory until his discharge is recorded in detail.

"The records appear to have been kept with great care and accuracy, and have supplied the statistical data contained in this report.

CHAPTING OF PAROLE.

GRANTING OF PAROLE. "The statute does not specify the conditions upon which a prisoner may be released on parole, nor does it fix the minimum term of imprisonment before pavole. These questions are left to the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers sit as a parole court four times a year-in January. April, July, and October. These meetings are usually attended by the full Board. Notice of such meetings is given to the carrier. All convicts who have been four Board. Notice of such meetings is given to the convicts. All convicts who have been tour months in the upper first grade are called before the Board, except in special cases. A list of such men is prepared and placed before the Board, with the recommendation of the General Superintendent as to each case. As the name of each man on the list is called, he is brought before the Board, when he is questioned by the managers and his record is examined. Upon the record of the convict in the institution, his answers to the inquiries, his general appearance and manner, and on the recommendation of the Superintendeut, parole is either authorized or refused. When released on parole the convict gets his certificate of parole, containing a printed endorsement of the conditions of parole to be observed, as follows:

Then follows the paper in full with this finding:

We find that the rules and regulations adopted by the managers relating to the release of prisoners on parole are reasonable and proper, and their authorprisoner and the welfare of society, and in no case has any convict been unjustly or improperly refused his

CANCELLATION OF PAROLE AND REARREST.

Under the authority conferred by the statute agents have been appointed by the managers in different parts of the State, who are charged with the duty of supervising prisoners who have been released on parole, to whom the paroled men are required to report in person once a month, and by whom the reports must be certitified. The agent of the New York Prison Association performs those duties in New York city and vicinity. Chiefs of Police and District Attorneys in other places perform similar duties. Such agents also assist in investigating matters relative to alleged violations of parole.

Whenever a paroled man fails to make his monthly reports to the Reformatory, or when information is received that he is violating other conditions of his parole, the case is investigated by the Reformatory suthorities, through their agents, by messenger or by correspondence. If it is ascertained that a paroled man is failing to conform to the conditions of his parole, he is at once rearrested and brought back to the Reformatory.

Of the entire number of prisoners paroled CANCELLATION OF PAROLE AND BEARBEST.

ormatory.

Of the entire number of prisoners paroled prior to Sept. 30, 1893, there have been rearrested and returned to the Reformatory, for violation of parole, 259 men, or seven per cent, of the entire number paroled, of which 110 were subsequently paroled a second time and ten a third time.

The warrant for the rearrest of paroled men.

third time.

The warrant for the rearrest of paroled men who have violated their parole are signed in blank by the managers and delivered to the general superintendent, who was authorized by the Board, in his discretion, to fill in the name of the convict to be returned, and to issue the warrant, without consultation with or special directions from the Board of Managers or any member thereof.

ber thereof.

The warrant and chapter 173 Laws of 1877,
warranting it, are quoted in full. Then follows
this finding:

We find this method of signing warrants of arest in

blank and empowering the General Superintendent to declare the conditions of parole violated and to issue the warrants, if not lilegal and void, is not within the spirit and intent of the statute; but that no hardship or injustice has in fact resulted from it to any man. We also find that in no case has the parole of any man paroled to employment obtaide the Reformatory been cancelled and the man reserved and brought back to the Reformatory, except for wilful visitation of his parole. We also find that in no case has any parole been cancelled except for wiful violation of the con-ditions upon which the parole was granted, or upon evidence that abundanily justified the authorities in believing that the man had been guilty of such viola-

TRANSFERS TO STATE PRISON. TRANSPERS TO STATE PRISOS.

The statute gives the Board of Managers power, with the consent of the Superintendent of Prisons, to transfer to a State prison any convict confined in the Reformatory. "who shall be shown to have been at the time of his conviction more than 30 years of age, or to have been previously convicted of crime," or "any apparantly incorrigible prisoner whose presence in the Reformatory appears to be derimental to the well being of the institution."

Induct his provision of the statute since the the weil being of the institution."

Under this provision of the statute since the opening of the Reformatory, 40% have been transferred to State prison. In making such transfers the Board of Managers act upon the recommendation of the General Superintoniout. Upon the certificate of the Warden of the State. prison that the applicant is worthy a convict so transferred may be returned to the Reformatory, and several have been brought back under this regulation. In only one instance, a case where the convict had but its months to serve to complete his maximum term, has the remest of a convict to be returned, accompanied by the certificate of the Warden, been refused by the managers of the Reformatory. In no case does it appear that any convict has been transferred from the Reformatory to a State prison under protest. In many instances the Board of Managers have refused requests of convicts to be transferred to State prisons. As a rule, a convict does not regard his transfer to State prison as a hardship, and this fact is somewhat indicative of the character and disposition of the men transferred. A mong the large number of convicts brought back from State prison to testify before us on this investigation all, without exception, of whom longity was made expressed a strong desire to go back to the State prison, assigning various reasons, such as lighter labor, not so strict discipline, shorter hours, and the privilege of using tobacco.

"We find that in all cases when convicts have been

We find that in all cases when convicts have been transferred to State prisons such transfers have been made in conformity with the provisions of the statute relating thereto. In no case has the power to transfer

LEGALITY OF THE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISH-MENT IN THE REPORMATORY.

MENT IN THE REFORMATORY.

"No claim is made to the charges referred to the Governor against the managers that the use of corporal punishment in the Reformatory was prohibited by statute. Such claim was made, however, on the submission of the case before us, and argued at great length.

"We do not consider that question within our province to determine. It is a pure question of law, and any expression of opinion we might give would be binding upon no one. We have no power to adjudicate that question.

"As bearing upon the good faith of the managers, however, in the matter, we find as follows:

"I. That no secret has ever been made of the fact

" 1. That no secret has ever been made of the fact

respecting its use in their annual report to the Legis lature.

"3. That the State Board of Charities, in the exercise of their visitorial powers, have been acquainted with the use of that method of punishment in the Beformatory, and have referred to it in their annual report

atory, and have referred to it in their annual report to the Legislature.

"4. That a committee of the Legislature in 1882, after an investigation of the matter, reported back to the Legislature with reference to this method of discipline in the Elmira Reformatory as follows: "We are not prepared, therefore, to recommend the abolition of corporal punishment or to put our judgment in opposition to that of men who have given many cars of close observation and study to the solution of

his question."
"5. That the Reformatory is not a State prison within the intent and meaning of that term as used in chap-ter 369 of the Laws of 1880, which contains the pro-vision relative to the use of corporal punishment in

State prisons.

"In the sixth finding the case of the People agt. Simmons, tried before the late William Murray, a Justice of the Supreme Court in Cnemung county in 1891, is mentioned. Simmons killed a keeper who was trying to get him out of his cell where he had barricaded himself. The object of getting him out was to punish him. In that case the Justice charged that punishment was legal, and the General Term, Judge Leonard presiding, agreed. The conviction of Simmons was affirmed.

Simmons was affirmed.

"7. That the managers were entirely justified in be-ileving that the use of corporal punishment was not forbidden by statute in the Reformatory. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

"The Board of Managers never by formal resolution gave any directions as to the infliction of corporal punishment or defined the grounds upon which it might be administered. They were, however, aware that spanking was employed by the General Superintendent as a method of punishment and discipline, and received from the Superintendent information from time to time respecting the extent to which it was resorted to and the number of blaws inflicted, and they permitted and approved of the same.

which it was resorted to and the number of blows inflicted, and they permitted and approved of the same.

"The spankings were administered by the General Superintendent in person with a strap 22 Inches long, 3 inches wide, and 3-16 Inch thick, moistened in water so as to make it soft and pliable, invariably applied to the bare buttocks. In two or three instances, many years ago, a short piece of rubber hose was used in place of the strap.

"The records of the Reformatory enable us to submit very complete data relative to the frequency and extent of these punishments.

"During the five years immediately preceding Sept. 26, 1863, since which date that method of punishment has not been employed, the ratio of the number of spankings inflicted to the average daily convict population for each year has remained practically the same except for the year 1889, to which we have just referred.

"The number of spankings in proportion to the average daily population for each year is as follows:

1889, 28 amakings to 109 papulation.

"The number of spankings in proportion to the average daily population for each year is as follows:

1882, 28 agankings to 100 population.

1893, 48 spankings to 100 population.

1894, 48 spankings to 100 population.

1895, 48 spankings to 100 population.

1896, 49 spankings to 100 population.

1896, 49 spankings to 100 population.

1897, 49 spankings to 100 population.

1898, 49 spankings to 11 population.

1898, 49 spankings to 100 population.

determined beforehand. The Board of Managers never investigated any case where corporal punishment was to be inflicted before the infliction of the same, either as to its severity or whether it was deserved. Such matters were trusted entirely to the General Superintendent, under the impression that his judgment was a mature one, and that punishments were inflicted only because they were deserved; believing, also, that with his personal acquaintance with the convict, and with his record and department in the Reformatory, such matters could be safely left to his judgment and discretion. In oinstance does it appear that a prisoner has been spanked on account of his inability to accomplish his required task or to pass his examibeen spanked on account of his inability to ac-complish his required task or to pass his exami

been spanked on account of his inability to accomplish his required task or to pass his examination in school.

"On Sept.23,1891, the General Superintendent sent for the convict Rosenthal the following communication in writing:

"I have made a very careful inquiry into your capacity to study, having consulted Mr. Ogden and referred to your record here. I cannot reduce you in class. You will probably be permitted to remain in P 1. Unless you pass your examination now I will apply to you every month physical treatment.

"General Superintendent of the house of this hotics until May 11, 1893, when he was spanked for licentiousness.

"Failure to perform tasks at labor, when believed to be intentional and wilful, have, however, entered into the causes which led up to the punishment in the bathroom. In one intaines it appears that a convict (Facey) was spanked for refusing to give evidence concerning an offence in which it was believed at the time he was himself implicated, a proceeding which we find to be unjustifiable and improper.

"The blows with the strap were applied with sufficient

"The blows with the strap were applied with sufficient force frequently to cause redness and discoloration, but in no instance does it appear that the force and character of the blow was sufficient to break or cut the akin or to cause the skin or to cause the blood to flow, except in one o the sain or to cause the blood to flow, except in one or two instances from a pimble on the huttocks, which was broken by the blow. In no case does it appear that any convict has fainted or fallen to the floor from the effects of the spanking. In no case does it appear that a convict ever received any serious or permanent injury or any injury having a permanent mark as a result, directly or indirectly, of a spanking inflicted by the General Superintendent. inflicted by the General Superintendent.

inflicted by the General Superintendent.

"During the administration of the punishment by apanking it sometimes occurred that a convict would throw himself upon the floor and recise to stand in position against the wall to receive his punishment, and in cases of persistent refusal of this kind, handcuffs were sometimes placed upon his wrists, and by means of a cord attached to the handcuffs, running over a pulley, he was raised to his feet and held in an upright bosition. In one or two instances while being thus raised the prisoner was for an instant lifted clear from the floor, and in case does it appear that a prisoner was for an instant lifted clear from the floor, and in case does it appear that a prisoner was very strung up' clear of the floor while being spanked or otherwise punished. The convict during the process of spanking, invariably rested, or could rest, his entire weight upon his feet.

The General Superintendent occasionally in-ited staps across the face with the strap in he bathroom because of the refusal of the risoner to obey the injunction to keep his head turned in a certain direction, and also occasion-ally struck a man a slight blow over the head with the strap. In some instances these blows were of sufficient force to cause discolored faces.

bloody noses, and swollen eyes. Such occurrences were not frequent, and when a prisoner's nose was caused to bleed this result was accidental and unintentional, and the injury in all cases was temporary.

"The General Superintendent did occasionally also strike a prisoner a light blow with his open hand or with his closed that. These occasions were exceedingly rare, and the blows were of such a character as to leave no perceptible effect.

"In no case does it appear that convicts were ever struck or kicked by an officer in the bathroom (except as he was struck by the General Superintendent as herein found) unless for the purpose of subduing a refractory convict, in which case only so much force was used as was reasonable and proper to accomplish that purpose. In no case does it appear that a convict was ever struck or kicked by an officer with the knowledge, consent, or approval of the General Superintendent, except in such manner and for such purposes. The rules of the lastitution prohibit the use of violence by officers and keepers toward prisoners except in such cases.

"Assuming that it is wise and proper to employ corporal punishment in the Reformatory, we find:

"I. That the use of a strapench as has been described.

" 1. That the use of a strap such as has been described, moistened to the extent of rendering it soft and pliable, is a suitable and effective method; and, as appears from the evidence, the experience of the Re-formatory shows that this method is free from danger of sertous or permanent lajury.

"2. It does not appear from the evidence that the

"9. It does not appear from the evidence that the General Superintendent went beyond what the occasions required, either in the frequency or the severity of the spankings, except in the case of Facey.

"0. That it was eminently proper, as a safeguard against abuse, that punishments should have been administered by the General Superintendent personally. His intimate acquaintance with the convict character, with the convicts individually, his freedom from passion and malice, and his high sense of the responsibilities devolving upon him rendered him the suitable person to perform this duty, however re-

pugnant to hirflt might be.

"4. That the administration of corporal punishment without previously determining the number of blows, is in barmony with the general reformatory system of the institution. The nature and extent of the dissiplinarian measures used with a convict sent to the bathroom for correction depends upon the disposition which he manifests regarding his past conduct and his future course. In thirty-nine cases out of 100, as found, a chiding, admonition, or warning has proved to be sufficient to bring about the desired effect. "5, That the occasional infliction by the General Superintendent of blows upon the head or face of

convicts is not a suitable part of the system of conoral punishment, is improper, and unjustifiable of any theory. METHOD OF DISCIPLINE USED SINCE THE SUSPEN-

METHOD OF DISCIPLINE USED SINCE THE SUSPENSION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

"Since Sept. 28, 1893, spanking has not been employed in the Reformatory. The method of punishment or discipline employed in the place of spanking has been confinement in the 'seclusion' cells with mechanical restraint. The prisoners are handcuffed in a standing position to the door of the cell during the hours when the other convicts are employed in their regular duties, to wit, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8:30 or 9 o'clock in the evening, being released once in the middle of the day to go to the closet, and at such other times as they may desire to go to the closet, having the freedom of the cell during the night. A chain connecting the handcuffs is passed round one of the upright bars of the cell door above a crossbar, which is four feet nine inches from the floor. The chain is of sufficient length to permit the convicts hands to be brought down several inches below the crossbar.

hands to be brought down several inches below the crossbar.

"The prisoners are thus confined, not for an indefinite period, and are visited each day by an officer, and released whenever they give satisfactory evidence of a disposition to conform to the prison regulations, prisoners thus having the power to terminate the period of their confinement at any time. While thus confined, their usual diet is bread and water twice a day, consisting of five to seven ounces of bread in the morning and the same quantity at night, with all the water desired. This diet we find to have been proper and sufficient for the circumstances of each case.

"During the five years immediately preceding

OFFENCES OF FIGHTING.

"During the five years immediately preceding Sept. 30, 1803, when the use of corporal punishment in the Reformatory was suspended, 373 inmates were reported for fighting, an average of 57,3 for each period of six months during that time. During the six months immediately following the suspension of corporal punishment, 172 inmates were reported for the same offences, or more than 435 times as many as the average number reported for that offence during the corresponding period of six months within the five preceding years.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN 178 RELATION TO REPORMATORY TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

"It has been claimed by the respondents

REFORMATORY TREATMENT OF CRIMINATA.

"It has been claimed by the respondents throughout the investigation that the employment of corporal punishment as a means of discipline has always been subordinate to the idea of its influence on the reformation of convicts. This appears invariably in the testimony of the officers of the Reformatory whenever it refors to this subject. If the sole object of imprisonment were simply the detention of prisoners at hard labor or otherwise and the preservation of good order and proper discipline—the idea of reformation being juckdental merely—unusual and long confinement, meage diet, and the cutting off of little comforts and privileges with other measures which must of necessity take the place of corporal punishment, are entirely inadequate. While such measures may be more severe than corporal punishment, they do not offend the proper and natural susceptibilities of society.

"In the case of the Reformatory the conditions In the case of the Reformatory the condition are entirely different. An endeavor is homede to establish relations with convicts more less paternal on the part of the institution of the children, these young criminals, hexpeened in prison life, are subjected to the distillent and processes of education in letters a trades with a view of irreparing them for honest life up to their absolute discharge.

irades with a view of preparing them for an homest life up to their absolute discharge. For the first time, in most case, these young convicts are subjected to the influences and surroundings favorable to the development of hiesewhiels prevail among useful and honorable members of society. In the Reformatory they are not called convicts or prisoners, but are known as 'homates,' and release on parole is called 'graduation." Their sentence does not involve loss of citizenship, However, it is invariably recognized that these young and inexperienced offenders are more difficult subjects for treatment as regards discipline than confirmed or professional criminals. Experience has taught the latter that good conduct in prison is for their interest and comfort. By scrupulously obeying the prison rules they shorten the period of their confinement and are the sooner able to return to criminal life. Nothing can take the place of corporal punishment in the Reformatory except long confinement, with lew diet, loss of corporal punishment in the Reformatory except long confinement have a strong aversion to labor of any kind and to study. They have committed crimes largely for the reason that they are unable to do honest work. They regard society as their enemies of society. They would regard any ordinary confinement, with the schools and at the trades.

"In our opinion, long and unusual confinement would tend to foater the ideas antagonistic to society which have led them to committeeine, and to strengthen the

"In our opinion, long and unusual confinement would tend to foster the ideas antagonistic to society which have led them to commit crime, and to strengthen the resistance which they naturally offer to reformatory efforts. The probabilities are that a prisoner would go out of a long period of confinement a more intract-able subject rather than a better man, having lost during such confinement many valuable opportuni-ties for improvement in education and in technical instruction, and having rendered more remote the time when he might be expected to be entitled to time when he might be expected to be entitled to his cipline which would militate against reformation is to be avoided as far as practicable.

"Ou the other hand, spanking is a sharp and short node of punishment. The effect upon the prisoner is numediate. It does not interfere with his education is any way. The prisoner is put at work soon after the punishment. His mind and attention are occud, and he is not very likely to brood long over fan

ied injuries and injustice.
"We find that corporal punishment, under proper restriction and regulation, is preferable to other mode of punishment which must necessarily take its place if corporal punishment should be abelished.

"Under the statute the physician to the Reformatory is appointed by the General Superintendent, who has the absolute power of removal. The present physician, Dr. Hamilton D. Wey, was thus appointed in 1878, and has served continuously since that time. He is a son of Dr. W. C. Wey, and is engaged in general practice in the city of Elinitra. He visits the Reformatory daily, and is at all times subject to call by telephone. He has the care of convicts in their cells and elsewhere, as occasion demands, and performs such other acts in his professional capacity as may be required of him by the fiereral Superintendent or the managers. While the propriety of appointing a son of the Fresident of the Board of Managers may be open to criticism, it is proper to say that the physician has been faithful and painstaking in the performance of his duties and attentive to the needs of the convicts except in the matter of the keeping of records.

"We find that the medical oganization of the Reformatory is inside unate, and its operations are defective in the following general regards:

"The hospital records are incomplete and unsystematic. There is no special nock containing full records of cases treated in the hospital. There is no separate and complete record of visits to convicts in their cells and closewhere, with prescriptions and other proper details. There is no separate and complete record of visits to convicts in their cells and closewhere, with prescriptions and other proper details. There is no separate and other proper details. There is no separate and complete and unsystemator, Regular visits are not made by the physician to the convicts on their admission to the Reformatory. Regular visits are not made by the physician to the convicts on their admission to the physician for proper test that any convict has affected injury or injustice. Still, lajury and MEDICAL SUPERVISION.

injustice may at any time occur, under the present medical organization, which has not grown in due proportion to the development of the institution. Were the records kept in the manner we have indicated, by the physician or an assistant physician, who should reside in the Reformatory, if each convict on admission were nullected to a medical examination, such convict examined before he receives corporal punishment; if daily visits were made by the physician, or an assistant physician, to each convict confined in "secionon or "rest cure cells, no error could occur such as the one to which we now refer.

"Moses M. Aaron was received at the Reformatory April 1, 1892. On April 2, 1892, Mr. Hoppe reported to Mr. Brockway that Aaron was leigning insanity. During Aaron's stay in the Reformatory, from April 1 to Sept. 8, 1892, he was punished repeatedly by confinement in seclision' and 'rest curre' cells and with the paddle. On Sept. 8 he was transferred to the Asylum for Insane Criminals on certificate of the physician of the Reformatory. Dr. Wey testified that he had Aaron under observation regarding his mental condition for two months before his transfer. As it appears by the testimony, the physician did not know that Aaron was under observation, and the General Superintendent did not know that Aaron was under observation. These facts show a want of harmony of action between the General Superintendent and the physician, which could have a moder medical observation, and the General Superintendent did not know that Aaron was in faut insane or even that he was under observation to determine his mental condition at the time he administered curpural punishment. These facts show a want of harmony of action between the General Superintendent and the physician, which could have the Superintendent in General Superintende

In point of fact, however, no convict has been trans ferred who was not insane, and no insane convict has been improperly retained in the reformatory.

CONFINEMENT IN "SECLUSION" AND "REST CURE" CELLS.

The method of discipline and confinement employed by the Reformatory prior to Sept. 26, 1863, included:

1. Confinement in "seclusion" cells.

2. Confinement in "rest cure" cells.

The manner of the confinement is stated at length and the food such prisoner received.

Then the report says:

The manner of the confinement is stated at length and the food such prisoner received. Then the report says:

It does not appear that any time within the period covered by this investigation solitary confinement, according to the technical meaning of the term, has been employed in the Reformatory. When confined either in seclusion or rest cure cell, the convict may see through the grated door into the corridor and communicate when necessary with officers and keeper.

He is sent into such confinement for some breach of discipline or other manifestation of insub-rdination, not for a definite time, but is released as soon as he gives satisfactory evidence that he will conform to the requirements of the situation and subcrdinate his will to the authority of the Reformatory. Each day he is visited by an officer or given some opportunity to do this, and the daily report of men in cells and the count, morning, noon, and night, shows where he is.

In no case does it appear that a convict has been confined either in a seclusion or rest cure cell except for conduct in violation of the just and lawful requirements of the institution, nor does it appear that such confinement has continued beyond the time when the prisoner has given satisfactory evidence of his willingness to submit to the rules and regulations of the Reformatory.

We find that the diet of the convicts thus confined

We find that the diet of the convicts thus confine s low, as it is designed to be, but sufficient to the cir cumstances of each case brought to our attention.

THE CASE OF PRANK WALLACE,

THE CASE OF FRANK WALLALE.

Under this head Wallace's case is described in detail. He is the prisoner who wouldn't tell the name or address of his parents, and his was the star case of the prosecution. The report says: We find that the information required of Wallace by the General Superintendent was fairly within the requirements of the statute and the rules of the institu tion: that the plea of refusal to impart the required information on the ground that it would reveal to his mother and friends knowledge of his imprisonment, and thus tend to their disgrace, was not made in good faith, but was made for some other and ulterior pur-pose; that the publicity given to his case by the news-paper press and the frequent publication of his name in connection therewith would have resulted in conveying to his mother and friends information of his whereabouts if his statements - that Frank Wallace is his real name and his mother lives in New York city. where his friends also reside, and that she is able to read-are true; that the refusal of said Wallace to im part such information under the prefige of secrecy given him was a wilful act of insubcrilination, which could not have been overlooked or excused without stimulating other prisoners to acts of ulsobedience

In one instance, several years are, a keeper of the Reformatory was attacked by a convict in his cell and killed. Thereafter, upon six or eight different occasions, when a convict had barricaded himself in his cell and armed himself with rome weapon and refused to come out, a long pace of gas pipe with a curve at one end, leasted red hot, was used to compel the prisoner to come out of his cell. The har was run through the graining and the curved end pasced behind the prisoner and drawn toward the cell door, the prisoner invariantly yielding without being in any manner burned by the from The cells were about eight feet deep and the from twelve feet long. The object in heating the iron was in prevent the prisoner from grasping it. Otherwise, having the sivantage of the long end of the lever, it would be ineffectual for the purpose, at least without danger to the prisoner. In no instance does it appear that a prisoner has been burned by the use of the hot from Such instrument has not been used for several years. USE OF THE ROT TRON.

TASKS REQUIRED NOT TOO GREAT. TASES REQUIRED NOT TOO GREAT.

In consigning convicts to tasks in the shops and to classes in the school, great care has been uniformly exercised not to require more of the convict than he could accomplish with reasonable effort and attention, and in cases where it has been made to appear to the proper officer that failure or inacility to accomplish the allotted work has occurred through no fault of the inmate himself, the invariable rule has been to change his work or excuse his failure.

THE JANTARY DEAL. THE JANUARY DEAL.

THE JANUARY DEAL.

"The investigation of the so-called January deal revealed the prevalence among the inmates of the Reformatory of the vilest forms of sexual perversions, the extent of which was appalling. Of a very large number of prisoners charged with these crimes, sixty-four were found guilty, forty-six of them upon their own confessions, twenty-seven of whom were subsequently transferred to the State prisons.

"The investigation that was had of the January deal was conducted with great care and thoroughness, with the view of getting at the exact facts; first, by a court of inquiry, consisting of (oi, liryan, the first officer of the institution; Mr. Hoppe, the chief clerk; Mr. Van Etten, the clerk of the schools, and Mr. Haipin, the acting principal keeper, the cases all being reviewed and reexamined by the General Superintendent personally, and the accused being in each case, when desired by him confronted by his accusers.

"The practice of these unmentionable vices did, in

"The practice of these unmentionable vices did, in fact, exist to an alarming extent in the Reformatory at that time, and the facts and circumstances brought to the attention of the managers of the Reformatory abundantly justified them in believing that the sev-eral convicts found guilty by the authorities of participation in the licentious practices were in fact gullty of the same.

DEATH RATE.

"The death rate in the Reformatory is very low, varying from year to year from natural causes. The rate for each of the five years last is as follows: in 1860, 5.8 per thousand; in 1861, 4.4 per thousand; in 1862, 7.9 per thousand; in 1863, 11.6 per thousand.

"The death rate would have been slightly increased some of these years but for the fact that special paroles were in a few instances granted to convicts afflicted with a fact disease that they might die among their friends.

THEATMENT OF CONVICT WITNESSES.

THEATMENT OF CONVICT WITNESSES,

TREATMENT OF CONVICT WITNESSES.

"The convicts who were called as witnesses in the investigation constitcted by the committee of the State Board of Charities and also those called in this investigation were assured by the Reformatory authorities that they might testify freely, and that they should not be made to suffer by reason of so testifying.

"Furing the progress of this investigation it developed that wittesses who testified in each proceeding were not taken immediately back to the cell and employment from which they were called to testify, but were taken to cribs in the rest cure gallery, where they were detained for a few days, after which they were sent back to thair ordinary places of confinement and duties, it does not appear that any such witness was resirained or reduced in grade, or that his standing or progress was affected in any particular by reason of the sydence he gave or refused to give.

"The object of this was solely to keep the wit-

"The object of this was solely to keep the wit-ness who had testified separate from those who

Considering the remarkable case and rapidity with whisy information of every kind passed among the prisoners, we decuted the precautions that were taken entirely reasonable and proper, and certainly not in any violation of the spirit of the amurance that was

PERMANENT INJURIES. "In no case does it appear that a convi-

"In so case does it appear that a convict has received any acrious or permanent injury, mental or physical, at the hands of the General imperiatement or any of the subordinate officers or keepers of the Re-formatory, or even an injury leaving any permanent mark,
"The charges that convicts have died or been malmed from the effect of violence or neglect on the part of the officers of the Reformatory, or any of them, are unank-stratiated is every particular.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

"The statements published by the managers from time to ting relative to the ratio of probable reformation of paroled men is accompanied by the data and basis of calculation indicating upon their face that such statements are only estimates of probable results made from the data and upon the basis given.

"The managers established that probably 31.9 of the convicts parolet prior to Sept. 30, 1893, have been reformed. That result is arrived at by comparing the number of men paroled prior to that date, 3,725, with the estimated number reformed, 3,031. Commared with the whole number of indefinites discharged during the same period, 4,797, whether by parole, expiration of maximum term, or any other ways, the ratio of probable reformation would be 63.0.

In the years 1887 and 1888 an effort was made to verify the estimates of probable reformation as to the 1.722 prisoners who had been paroled prior to Sept. 30, 1887. Inquiries were sent to every prison where they might possibly be or have been imprisoned, and to relatives, employers, and acquaintances of the men. Definite information was received as to 1,125 of those paroled. Of that number reliable information was received that 78.5 per cent. had not fallen into crime. A full statement of the method of prosecuting this inquiry and the results by years arrived at was published in the annual report of the Board of Managers in 1888.

CONCLUSION.

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the Board of Managers in 1888.

CONCLUSION.

There is no evidence that the Board of Managers had any knowledge whatever that the prisoners were occasionally struck upon the face or head a light blow or slap by Mr. Brockway prior to the time when the fact was brought to their attention through the recent investigation by the committee of the State Board of Charites, since which time no such occurrence has taken place.

The members of the Board of Managers frequently visited and inspected the institution. They have stated meetings at the Reformatory every month for the transaction of ordinary business, and once in three months has a parole court. At all of these meetings prisoners have ready access to the managers, and do in fact often come before them in considerable numbers. It does not appear that any complaint was ever made to the Board by the prisoners concerning the blows over the head and face. The indignity of such blows was more serious than the physical effect.

The Board of Managers had no actual knowledge of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the iron case, nor can knowledge be imputed to them. Indeed, no one seemed to be aware of the facts in that case before the full details were brought out in the progress of this investigation.

The Elmira Reformatory is not a perfect insti-

aware of the facts in that case before the full details were brought out in the progress of this investigation.

The Elmira Reformatory is not a perfect institution in all respects as this report indicates. There is room for improvement in some matters that could not properly be covered in this report. As it is organized and conducted, however, it is a model reformatory. Its results have been extraordinary as regards its success in the reformation of criminals. It probably stands preeminent among the reformatories of the world. These results are due to the unselfish devotion of the managers and the extraordinary qualities of Mr. Brockway as an organizer and executive officer, added to his intimate knowledge of the criminal character. The managers are fully justified in the confidence they have reposed in their General Superintendent. Whatever defects we have noticed, as brought out by this investigation, have in no way involved hardship or injustice to any inmate, as far as has been shown by the evidence, except in the single case of Aaron. This case is one among more than 6,000 convicts who have been received at the institution since its establishment.

A very few changes not difficult to effect and involving but little additional cost would render this an ideal institution of the kind.

1. The number of inmates should never exceed the

 The number of inmates should never exceed the number of cells, and the number of cells should not be number of cells, and the number of cells should not be increased. Doubling up has evident evils to which it is unnecessary to refer. Intelligent and efficient treatment of inmates requires a close study of individual characteristics. We believe that the work of the reformatory could be better done with a population of 600 than with 1,200.

2. The Reformatory physician should have an assistant, who should revoke in the Reformatory, and the medical care and supervision of inmates should be conducted on the lines indicated in the body of this report.

3. Should the administration of corporal punish

ment be restored no blows should be given except on the buttocks except in self-defence or in instances of violent resistance. Very respectfully submitted. AUSTIN PLINT. | Commissioners.

NO ONE "MAIMED FOR LIFE."

Judge Learned Thinks Punishments Were with them in declaring the maliciousness and wickedness of nearly all the allegations brought by the New York World. He declares, particularly with regard to blows on the kidneys: "The statements by witnesses that they were struck on the kidneys seem to have been made through ignorance of the location of those

organs. Though he does not state it, this ignorance was due to a diagram of a human form drawn by a World reporter.

THE LAW AT PAULT. In the first part of the decision Judge Learned devotes a good deal of time to objecting to various things in the Reformatory system, such as the indeterminate sentence and the parole systems. Then he says: "Whoever drafted the statute in 1887 seems to have intended to put the Superintendent as firmly as possible in possession of his office so long as he had the good will of the managers, for they seem to be made the tribunal to hear charges against nim. It might be a serious question how far their decision on such charges, however palpably erroneous, would be evidence of misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty. But that is not for us to determine, for the managers have taken no action whatever in regard to the Superintendent tending to an examination of the charges. On the contrary they have, at least in a general way, known of his conduct

in the matters complained of, and they justify and uphold him, and have always done so.

The report then sets forth the duties of the Board of Managers, and alleges that those duties have illegally been transferred to the Superintendent. It savs: "The Board of Managers have had the utmost confidence in Mr. Brockway. They have accepted his plans and

Brockway They have accepted his plans and have approved of his mode of conducting the Reformatory. Nothing which has been shown has shaken their confidence."

Then the fact that the Board depends arrayly on Mr. Brockway's advice in granting paroles is stated, with this conclusion: "I have no reason to think that the Superintendent has ever intentionally abused this power. But the statute gives the authority to retake to the Board, not to the Superintendent."

The report also cites as instances where power has been delegated to the Superintendent the transfer to State prison system and the transfer to insate asylum system. The evil," it says, "of thus neglecting to exercise the authority given to the food of all these cases is that Mr. Brockway has been made practically absolute." The transfer to State tribon system, which is provided for by law, is stacked, and then it is asserted that it was the duty of the Board of Mainsgers to prescribe regulations under which sopporal punishment should be infirted, and because it didn't, the report sars the Board was negligent in its duty. The subject of corporal punishment should be infirted, and it is concluded that any sort of corporal punishment is discussed at length and it is concluded that any sort of corporal punishment is discussed at length and it is concluded that any sort of corporal punishment is illegal whether or not the law fails particularly to specify the Reformatory when it forbins it in State prisons.

No PERMANEET INJURIES. NO PERMANENT INJUNIOR.

NO PERMANENT INJURIES.

The system of keeping records in vogue in the institution is complimented, and then the report says: "The proof presented has not showed satisfactorily that in any case a prisoner has ever been permanently injured by a florging in the Reformatory. Men have claimed that cyestahl and hearing have been made defective by their cause, and reputure produced. Very possibly these claims have been made in good fatte, for the rupture or the defective evesight or defective hearing existed. But they have not been caused by the florging. Nor do I think that any teeth were brusen out by drove of the Superintendent's fix a start of any magnitude made by his publishments, either by the blows of the strap or by the handouffs. A charge is made that the baperintendent was frequently profune in language toward priscours. The evidence is condicting, Some with the control of the superintendent himself was frequently as to language unquestionably profune. Others sat that, his ing histip opportunities to hear how take, they have heard such language. The evidence is southered in himself says that he addressed to the prisoner the word "damm." It is not becausery to inquire whether the use of the word would have been a violation

The Common Cold

Is often due, not to exposure, but to an Impure condition of the blood. In any event it may prove a serious affair. It may end in a settled case of catarrh, that most loathsome of diseases, and catarrh frequently leads to bronchitis or consumption. The only safe way is to purity the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the

Hood's Sarsabest remedy for catarrh Cures
because it reaches the gin now to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and guard against these dangers, by building up the entire system. He sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation,

of the statute against profane swearing as is

of the statute against profane swearing as it existed. Its use is ordinarily considered to be profanity. And use of such a word is a bad example in one working as a reformer, especially as on the chocolate or first-class report profanity is named as one of the offences. The example of the Superintendent is naturally followed by some of the officers under him. Officers should not be allowed to damn any prisoner.

The inmate monitor system is condemned on the ground that it, permits one class of convicts to inflict abuse and injustice on another class.

There is then a long description of the corporal punishment practised at the Reformatory, and an argument is made and testimony quoted at length to show that it is painful. There are also descriptions of assaults which occurred in the bathroom, and the testimeny of the witnesses of the prosecution is cited in support of the charge of crucity. The paddle is described, so are the slaps over the head. As to Mr. Brockway's testimony that punishments are not punitive, it is disputed. The subject of punishments is then divided under three heads. First, punishments inflicted to compel confession and testimony; second, punishments inflicted on iname convicts; third, other punishments as to their frequency and severity.

WALLACE AND FACRY CASES.

WALLACE AND PACKY CARES.

inane convicts; third, other punishments as to their frequency and severity.

WALLACE AND FACRY CASES.

Under the first head the cases of Wallace and the pervert Facey are discussed. There was no law, the report says, compelling Wallace to give the names of his parents. "One may give Mr. Brockway credit for sincerity in the belief that it would be good for Wallace to do exactly what Mr. Brockway wished. But that is no justification for such cruel confinement."

Regarding Facey's case the report says; "Now, whatever may be thought of the propriety of compelling by corporal punishment the prisoner to tell of the crimes of others, it is manifest that to compel him by such punishment to confess his own crime is wrong and unjust."

Under the second head the case of Aaron is discussed in the same tenor as in the majority report. There are two other cases mentioned.

Under the third head it is asserted that the sec of punishing a person does brutalize the person who inflicts the punishment, and testimony that Mr. Brockway gave in 1882 is quoted. It is concluded: "It seems to me that a system that cam only be carried on successfully by one person for possibly a few whom he could designate) is not one which should exist in this institution."

Tables follow this showing the number of punishments and the blows, and then confinement in seclusion cells and in rest cure are discussed unfavorably. "In considering the custom of cruelty," says the report toward the end, "it might be unreasonable simply to take up particular cases. The superintendent of such an institution might well be excused if in any one or two instances he should misjudge, and should inflict severer punishments than the circumstances justified. One must take the whole course of dealings during the time investigated and say whether the punishments were or were not too frequent or too severe. Looking at all the facts, I feel satisfied that the punishment were or were not to frequent or too severe. Looking at all the facts, I feel satisfied that the punishment

MR. BROCKWAY SINCERE. MR. BROCKWAY SINCERE.

The report concludes: "I have no doubt that Mr. Brockway is sincere, and that he acts as he thinks is for the good of the inmates. But not infrequently men with good intentions and with good motives take cruel means to accomplish their objects. History is full of such instances. Knowing that their motives are good, and believing that the objects aimed at are desirable, they think, as is said, that the end justifies the means. Especially is this so when they are placed beyond the restraint of public opinion. No man, says a recent writer, can be raised above the authority of law and opinion without developing into insolence and presumption."

It now remains with you, the Governor, to say whether these punishments shall continue.

A SPECIAL POLICE COURT.

One Is Needed, the Justices Say, for Cases A special meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court last evening to devise ways of disposing of the proceedings in bastardy brought at the instance of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Justice Deuel reported that such cases have increased very materially of late. Fixessive, Therefore Cruel.

While in his conclusion ex-Judge Learned differs with Dr. Flint and Mr. Deyo, he agrees with them in declaring the maliciousness and of the sort. His resolution was referred to a

a special trial day for the disposition of all cases of the sort. His resolution was referred to a committee, which was instructed to report before Jan. 1, so that the matter might be settled before the annual assignment of Justices for 1895.

Clerks Hennessy of the Tombs and Prendergast of Jefferson Market were assigned to assist James P. Keating. Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, until Jan. 1, after Mr. Keating had explained that the business of his court has so accumulated that the and his deputy are unable for dispose of it without working late at night, and then they frequently have to impress Mr. Keating showed that the number of cases tried in the court had increased from 8,983 in 1892 to 10,786 this year, and that the receipts from fines had nearly doubled. A committee was appointed to ask the Board of Estimate to make extra allowance for two deputy clerks for Special Sessions.

84th Street Line Goes Through,

Judge Truax refused yesterday to make permanent the temporary injunction obtained by Mrs. Martha N. Wysong to restrain John D. cimmins and the officers of the Thirty-fou Street Railroad Company from completing the railroad line through Thirty-fourth street between Fifth and Madison avenues. The plaintiff did not snow that the car line would do serious injury to her property or that sufficient consents had not been obtained, while the defendant proved the consents.



symptoms of de-rangement of the

D

rangement of the female functions can find renewed strength and health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the pains and aches, the periods of melancholy and sleeplessness-nothing can do you so much permanent good as this vegetable compound. You save the doctor's fee as well as well as the control of the c nothing can do you so much permanent good as this vegetable compound. You save the doctor's fee, as well as your modesty, by purchasing this "Prescription" of Doctor Pierce. For a great many years Dr. R. V. Pierce (chief consulting physician and specialist to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.) made a specialty of the diseases of women, and from his large experience he was able to compound a "Prescription" which acted directly upon the special internal parts of women. When in doubt as to your ailment write him, it will cost you nothing. women. When in donor as to your airment write him, it will cost you nothing. A Book, on "Woman and Her Diseases," published by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., is of interest to all women. It will be sent for ten cents in stamps.

est to all women. It will be sent for tea cents in stamps.

When women are afflicted with nervous-ness, irritability, nervous prostration or ex-haustion and sleeplessness, in nine cases natistion and steeplessness, in time cases out of ten the source of the trouble is some displacement, irregularily or derangement of the special internal parts. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription curse permanently such cases as well as that distressing internal discharge from the product of ternal discharge from the mucous brane, inflammation and ulceration.

Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mick.

Gentlemen—I am more than willing to say your most valuable medicine has curied me of female weakness and a catarrhal discharge from the lining membranes of the special parts. I softered for years with pain in noy brek, never a night was I free. At your respect I communicate iteratment with Dr. Finne's Favorite Prescription. I could not sleep on a rastrosas, it seemed as though it would fill membrane it as meritained it am seem anywhere I am perfectly well. I would not be placed in my former condition for any money. Gratchilly yours.

Mars. J. B. Parker. Brooklyn, Juckson Co., Mich.